

Subscription \$1.00 per year. Single Copy 13 Cents.



THE
AMERICAN JOURNAL
OF
PHILATELY



AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

VOL. VII.]

OCTOBER 15, 1873.

[No. 92.]

Newly Issued Stamps.

We are indebted to *Le Timbre Poste* for the following notices of new stamps :

PORTUGUESE INDIA. There is a 20 reis with vertical serrated lines.

DENMARK. A 4 rbak., brown-yellow, has been found with perforations (11 to the scale), probably the result of private enterprise.

FERNANDO POO. A provisional stamp is mentioned, the 50 c. de p of Cuba, surcharged in black, FERNANDO POO in capital letters in a semi-circle, with a large crown, in blue, beneath.

PERU. The 2 centavos now appear with the perforations through colored lines.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND. The 3 pence is printed in dark brown-violet.

PHILIPPINES. A correspondent has noted the existence of the 1 real, 1855, watermarked with a buckle, bearing the inscription, in black, HABILITADO POR LA NACION.

SPAIN. The 10 pesetas of the present issue is not printed in green, but brown-violet. The 25 cent de p. appears in pale bistre instead of dark brown. There is a 4 cuartos, 1860, *diqué 15*.

MONTENEGRO. The stamps of this country are not yet in use. The value is expressed in *soldi*, and the colors are the same as those of the corresponding Austrian stamps.

[In our issue of October 1, we gave a full description of these stamps, but stated that the values were expressed in "novtch." It may be that we made a mistake, and that the value should be expressed in "soldi," the money of Austrian Italy, as stated by *Le Timbre Poste*. But if Montenegro is a dependency of Turkey, a statement which we have no reason for correcting, it does seem a little strange that Austrian *soldi* should be used for the postage stamps.—Ed.]

GERMANY. The new envelopes of 1 groschen, without the oblique inscription, appeared last month. There are two types, (1) small figures, (2) large figures.

JAMAICA. The watermarked (OC and Crown) series is now completed with the issue of the 1 penny and 1 shilling.

PORTUGAL. The stamp of 240 reis has just appeared.

TURKEY. The 10 paras, bistre, surcharged in black, is issued for local letters in Constantinople.

St. LUCIA. The 6 pence is now printed in mauve.

The Don Carlos Stamp.

We had occasion in No. 90 to give the opinion of the *Gazette des Timbres* concerning the Don Carlos Stamp, an opinion decidedly adverse to the authenticity of the stamp in question. *Le Timbre Poste* now comes to the support of the pretender; and in our duty as faithful and independent exponents of Philatelic opinion, we present the other side of the question, as embodied in the last named French journal.

The stamp of Don Carlos has been lithographed, either at Bayonne or London, which, is not certain at present. The absence of the *tilde* over the word *España* is a very excusable fault, when one bears in mind that a stamp of the Philippines bore the word *corros* instead of *correos*; and no one sought to question the authenticity of the stamp.

It was at one time thought there was a stamp of 2 reals, with full face portrait; but the correspondent who noted it, having once more examined it, found it to be a stamp of 1 real, printed in maroon, which, however, was not accepted by Don Carlos because of the little resemblance in the portrait, whereas the type under discussion has received the necessary approbation.

The use of the stamp is not yet obligatory, for the reason that the provinces in the North are not wholly in the possession of the Carlists to admit of a permanent establishment therein, although the day is not far distant when they hope to have a regular postal service.

The error has been corrected, not in the stamps already issued, but in the matrix itself, and "the detestable lithograph" turns out to be a very true representation of Don Carlos with a full beard, as he has appeared since and during the campaign.

The stamps have come from several sources, each of which is unimpeachable. To clinch the matter, a correspondent received one of the stamps from the secretary of Don Carlos. He declares to have seen this stamp whose authenticity is doubted, on a letter coming from the Carlist Army, cancelled in black, and has promised to send to the editors of *Le Timbre Poste*, the decree of Don Carlos, creating the stamp.

We have now presented both sides of the matter, and our readers are at liberty to judge for themselves.

The Sol-disant Stamps of Burmah.

Pahlunpoor, or British Burmah, is now coming into notice because of a pretended, or otherwise, issue of stamps, of seven distinct values, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 12 annas, which Dr. Magnus, in a very able and interesting article, does not hesitate to pronounce false. Owing to the length of the article, and because mere extracts would not at all be satisfactory to our readers, we shall reserve it for our next number; but in the meantime must caution Amateurs not to be induced to invest in *Pahlunpoors*.

Stamp Collecting in the Future.

BY W.

I see a great chance for the Future of Philately in America.—F. A. P.

I.—PLAN FOR COLLECTING.

It is said that stamp-collecting took its rise in France, where the teachers in the schools, in order to inculcate a better knowledge of Geography among their pupils, resorted to the happy expedient of fixing in the memory, names of places and their location, by means of postage stamps from the different countries. Whether this be a fable or a fact, is immaterial to the present purpose, though surely it may be pleasant to know that such an agreeable pastime found its origin in what can be called an utilitarian idea. Suffice it to say, whatever be its origin, stamp-collecting spread from the school-boy or school-girl to people of mature years, and from a fashionable pleasure, became an agreeable, and it may be said, an useful study.

Time and time again, the followers of this new study which has now risen to the dignity of a Science, have written of the benefits accruing from it. They saw in it an increased and increasing knowledge concerning the stamp-issuing countries; through it they traced the state of art, the nature of the people, their education or ignorance;

they obtained an insight into all the mysteries of postal laws, the vagaries of the countries rulers, and a thousand other minor but none the less interesting facts, all arising from the study of Postage Stamps. And all are now so thoroughly understood, and have been so completely analyzed that any further illustration would be merely a work of supererogation. Nor could anything be gained by answering the objections of those who see nothing to admire in the new system, the new science. Arguments have been so often advanced, and views so ably presented, combating these very objections; that any attempt to begin again would be a repetition merely of what have been hitherto so ably undertaken. While, therefore, no attempt will be made at this time to gather converts to the new science of Philately, nor even to counteract the prejudicial opinions of those who do not see its benefits, much less its necessity, yet it will not be out of place to examine if there is any room for improvement, or to endeavor to look into the future, and see what ought to be.

No study can be at all profitable without some systematized plan. The plan itself may not be the best in the world; or it may be inexpedient to adopt another; or it may be too tiresome, too expensive, to follow a third. Yet without a plan there can be no interest; without interest there can be no study; without study, no knowledge, no science—and what is science but classified knowledge—and stamp-collecting will become a merely momentary play-thing to be thrown into the rubbish-box when a new toy is presented.

Therefore, of prime necessity, a plan; and Philately can become as positive a science as Numismatics, Bibliology, Mineralogy, etc.

It must be remembered, at the outset of a new science, all is experiment. There is no well-defined idea. Opinions clash. And it is only by weighing, and comparing, and testing, and readjusting, that any satisfaction can be obtained. This truth has never been so apparent than to collectors of postage stamps. At first there was the simple representation of value in but one type. Then when it became evident that a collection should be more than a series of mere picture-pages, collectors saw in plain and perforated stamps, distinct issues; then again in stamps of small perforation and large perforation, they saw other traces of distinct emissions; stamps not water-marked, and stamps water-marked, bore the same evidences. So it was by this careful study and analysis that stamp-collecting has come to be what it is to-day.

And all these points are not minor differences, edges upon which to hang ridicule. Does the Mineralogist content himself with a single specimen, say of copper? Does he content himself with single specimens of the various salts of copper? Does he not rather seek for

every combination of copper in which he knows it exists? Nay, more, will he not seek the same combinations under different conditions, and gather them from different countries? And who would pronounce a mineralogical cabinet, arranged in such a manner, systematized to such absolute perfection, as a mineralogical madness, in which the pocket of the collector had run riot with his judgement?

A plan which is the highest development of the science of Philately, cannot be adopted in its entirety, but only in its general features. Because it must of necessity be that all collectors do not possess the same facilities, so must limit themselves to what is actually within their reach. But all can very readily understand that when stamps are perforated or non-perforated, when the former differ as to the character of the perforation, when other points which are known to the amateurs occur, there is always a reason for such a change, and this reason and its resultant change cannot be ignored. And furthermore, it is only by the careful study of these differences that the collector has the means of guarding himself against the imposition of counterfeit-dealers on the one hand, and the questionable character of reprints on the other.

The plan being settled upon, and that sketched above is the outline of all that is good of preceding systems, there only remains then the proper filling out of this outline, this skeleton, in order to attain to completeness, if not perfection, and show that this great plan for the Future of Philately in this country, had not been neglected.

However important may be the plan, its proper embodiment is just as essential. The collector may have followed the system in all its details; he may have gathered specimens illustrating every peculiarity, every difference; he may have them all arranged and classified—but if he have them not mounted properly, all his treasures, all his knowledge, all his system, will not give him that perfect satisfaction, that perfect pleasure which the collector has a right to expect from such an outlay of labor, patience and money.

The subject of mounting may appear significant; rather, it may seem to be one which should be left to each collector's fancy or taste. This is true in a few instances, among amateurs or taste. Yet even among these, although the plan of mounting is original with each one, there is a similarity which can be termed instinctive, since each one has attained the same result without previous consultation. As the PLAN FOR COLLECTING has been the outgrowth of many systems, the PLAN FOR MOUNTING, which is to play an important part in the PHILATELY of the Future, is also the result of the best minds on the subject.

(To be continued.)

That Stamp Sale.

The Auction Sale of Stamps which was to have taken place some time ago, did not come off, owing to some disagreement between the auctioneers and the owner, which latter wanted to place a reserve of ten shillings in each lot. It is unfortunate, in some senses that the sale did not take place, as we would have further opportunities of noting a matter of considerable importance, and show our readers how interested our English contemporaries are in Philately.

Clippings.

THE POST OFFICE IN IRELAND now complains of a perfect popular misapprehension of the purposes for which a post-office exists. Thus, when it was lately proposed, in order that letters might be carried to a certain village, that the mail car should set out at a different hour, the change was opposed on the ground that "it would be so inconvenient to gentlemen going to fish in a certain lake"—an objection which could not have been made any where in the world outside of "the gem of the sea."

NITRO-GLYCERINE IN A MAIL BAG.—It is said at the post-office that a bag containing a large number of registered letters and other valuable documents, which arrived here from Liverpool on Tuesday by the steamship City of Limerick, in the transit was almost entirely destroyed, with its contents, by the explosion of a bottle of nitro-glycerine which had been smuggled into the bag. It is said the loss of the securities will be very heavy.

If there is anything more absurd than some of the rulings and instructions of the Post-office Department we should like to see it. For instance, the following :

"Mail matter deposited in a post-office for mailing, on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid, should be forwarded to its destination charged with the unpaid rate to be collected on delivery. The unpaid rate is double the prepaid rate which should have been paid at the mailing office."

That is to say, if A writes B a letter so bulky that the postage is six cents, and only affixes one three-cent stamp, B has to pay six cents on delivery of the letter. In this way B is punished for the ignorance or neglect of his correspondent.

We have a few improved rulings to submit to the department :

Monthly magazines, published weekly, must be charged letter postage when delivered daily.

Powder magazines, except to regular subscribers, are not permitted to frank their reports.

Look out for an important announcement in this space in our next.

J. W. SCOTT & CO. beg to announce to the thousands of Collectors using their celebrated Albums. "The American Lallier" and the "Common Sense," that they have now prepared additional leaves, uniform with the rest of the book, to contain all the new Official Stamps.

The complete set of four pages carefully rolled in card, sent Post-Free to any address on receipt of 25 Cents.

List of U. S. Official Stamps now in stock, and for sale in any quantity by

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

75 and 77 Nassau Street, New York City.

POST OFFICE.

Numerals in Centre.

1 cent, black.....	10
2 " ".....	5
3 " ".....	1
6 " ".....	5
12 " ".....	10
15 " ".....	15
24 " ".....	15
39 " ".....	20

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

2 cents, black on yellow.....	10
3 " ".....	8
6 " ".....	10

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Similar to current U. S.

1 cent, vermillion.....	5
2 " ".....	5
3 " ".....	5
6 " ".....	5
12 " ".....	10
15 " ".....	10
24 " ".....	15
20 " ".....	25

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1 cent, brown.....	5
2 " ".....	5
3 " ".....	5
6 " ".....	5
7 " ".....	15
10 " ".....	10
12 " ".....	10
15 " ".....	10
39 " ".....	15
90 " ".....	25

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Similar to current U. S.

3 cent, blue.....	5
6 " ".....	10
10 " ".....	15
12 " ".....	15

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Similar to current U. S.

3 cent, red.....	5
6 " ".....	5
15 " ".....	15
30 " ".....	25

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1 cent, red.....	5
3 " ".....	10

JUSTICE.

Similar to current U. S.

3 cent, purple.....	10
6 " ".....	10

SELECTIONS FROM LIST OF ALBUMS

PUBLISHED BY

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

AND FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

75 & 77 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND 46 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. ENGLAND,

And can be obtained Retail of Booksellers and Stamp Dealers throughout the world.

Scott's Common Sense Postage Stamp Album

NOW READY, THE FIFTH EDITION OF THIS JUSTLY CELEBRATED POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.

It has received the Highest Prize wherever exhibited, and was awarded the only Diploma for Stamp Albums at the American Institute.

It has specially designed spaces for the reception of every Postage Stamp ever issued, rather larger than the Stamp itself, thus showing a neat border round each, adding much to the appearance of a set. Each space contains the description of the stamp it is designed for, thus making it nearly impossible to make mistakes in arranging the collection. It is brought up to the present time, having spaces provided for the Stamps of The Deccan, Fiji Islands, Japan, &c., &c., also, for the new issues of Canada, Ceylon, Luzon, Norway, Prince Edward Isle, Spanish West Indies, &c., &c.

It is bound in the strongest manner, by the most skilful workmen, with the best materials. The following styles and prices now ready.

Boards , beautifully illuminated in black and gold,	1.50
Half cloth , " " " "	2.00
Cloth , gilt lettering, back and sides,	2.50
" extra, guards, clasps, &c.,	3.50
" extra, thick paper, gilt clasp,	5.00
Half Morocco , extra fine, heavy paper, gilt clasp,	6.00
French Morocco , Fine Heavy Paper, gilt edges, two gilt clasps,	8.00
Half Morocco , bound very strong, every other page blank, making it	
" perfectly permanent," warranted 10 years. Price only	10.00

And for sale unbound on four qualities of paper, or bound in any style to order. Post-free on receipt of price.

Dealers will find these albums sell best of any in the market, as they are extensively advertised as "for sale everywhere." For terms, which are very liberal, apply to J. W. Scott & Co.

NOTE.—An Album for Revenue Stamps uniform with the above, is now issued by the same publishers, at \$3, \$5 and \$10.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"Special care has been taken to leave plenty of room for those governments that are still in existence, so as to accommodate future issues, and blank pages are left at appropriate intervals for the reception of Stamps from any countries that have not at present issued Postage Labels; but should any one desire additional leaves, specially designed pages to correspond with the body of the book are prepared for all new issues as soon as they are received. These are supplied by the publishers at a nominal rate, and can easily be inserted in their proper order by gumming them to the guards bound with the book for that purpose thus making the Album PERFECTLY PERMANENT, and as good after ten years as one just published."

The Philatelist's Album for Beginners.

A marvel of cheapness. Names of country over each page, room for 1440 Stamps.

*Flexible covers,

25c.

With description of every stamp, boards, half cloth,

50c.

Cloth, gilt lettering,

75c.

guards, &c. with additional spaces for Revenue Stamps, \$1.00

*An illustrated descriptive guide to facilitate arranging stamps in this album is published, 40 pages. Price

25c.